The proceedings to have Jay Cooke & Co. adjudicated involuntary bankrupts in this district were also called up before Judge Blatchford, when it appeared that all but two members of the firm had been served with the order to show cause. With regard to those two an alias order was issued and the hearing was further adjourned until Saturday Henry A. Prentiss, route agent of the Post Office

Department, running between New York and Middletown, was brought before Commissioner Davenport yesterday, and charged with having purloined the contents of a money letter which was mailed at Paterson, N. J., and addressed to one John B. Burton. It is alleged that part of the money con tained in the letter was found upon the prisoner. The Commissioner held him in \$4,000 ball for ex-

William Colligan and Edward Buller were yesterday committed by Commissioner Shields, in default of \$1,000 bail each, on a charge of having. while employed as firemen on board the steamer City of Merida, smuggled 10 boxes of cigars into this port from Havana.

FRANK L. TAINTOR.

He Gets Seven Years' Imprison: Albany Penitentiary-Julge Benedict Rebukes the Culpable, if not Criminal. Conduct of the Directors of the Atlantie National Bank.

In the United States Circuit Court Frank L Taintor, who was convicted at a recent term of the Court, before Judge Benedict, of naving embezzied \$425,000, the property of the At-mantic National Bank of this city, of which establishment he had been cashier, brought up festerday for sentence. It will be remembered that a new trial was conclut for in this case on the ground, as alleged by the prisoner's counsel, that the Judge had improperly excluded an offer of evidence to show that Taintor in using the money of the bank in stock speculations on a "margin" in Wall street, acted with the knowledge and consent of the President and some of the directors of the bank. The motion for a new trial was refused, the full Court sustaining the position taken by Judge Benedict. When the matter was called on yesterday the

District Attorney appeared on behalf of the government, and Mr. J. C. Carter, Mr. A. Oakey Hall and Mr. John Sherwood for the prisoner. Taintor sat near them; he appeared entirely calm and collected, was neatly dressed, and looked a perfect picture of utter indifference.
The District Attorney-I move for the sentence

of the Court on Frank L. Taintor. He has been convicted of misdemeanor, and the imprisonment for that offence is not less than five nor more than

Judge Benedict then pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

Judge Benedict then pronounced the following SENTENCE.

The character of the crime which you have committed is marked by the punishment which the statute inflicts in cases of this kind. Under the statute the crime is of such a character—that is, the abstraction and misapolication by an officer of a national bank of the hands of that hank, however insignificant—that it is regarded by the law as deserving of, at least, five years' imprisonment. The crime which you committed was great, for you devoted to an improper use a large sum from the Capital of the Bank and wilfully misappiled it for the purpose of stock speculations. In those speculations you used a very large portion of the entire capital of this national banking association. The marnitude of this crime would seem to indicate the highest degree of punishment suggested by the statute, and in the absence of mitigating circumstances it would undoubtedly be the duty of the Court, in a case of this description, to inflict the highest punishment achievined by the law. It is also, however, the duty of the Court to exercise mercy in sentencing a prisoner where it can be done with due regard to the interests of society; but the interests of society; but the interests of society; but the interests of society is not prisoner where it can be done with due regard to the interests of society; but the interests of society and due punishment for criminals must not be overlooked by the Court in passing sentence. I have sought, in the lacts prescribed to me on your behalf, for some mitigating circumstance which would enable me to reduce the term of imprisonment indicated as proper by law in a case of this kind. My attention has also been called to the fact that you have hitherto borne a good character. That affords but little ground of mitigation in a case of this character, because crimes of the men who have committed crimes like this should serve to mitigate their offences when convicted. My attention has also been called to the last that by our behalf, nor the position,

were not for the purpose of making profit for your-sen but achieving a benefit for the bank. Pecu-nary profit is not the only motive which impels to the commission of crime. The contract for the commission of crime. The desire to acquire power and reputation, to achieve what men call success in business, is with some men a more powerim motive than a desire for gain, and these motives undoubtedly had great infinence in impelling you to the commission of this offence. They were motives of personal acquired.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick,
Jones vs. McDonough.—Motion granted on payment of costs. See memoranda.
Reynolds vs. Carlyie.—Motion denied.
Ritter vs. Philips,—See memoranda.
Milier vs. Gibbons.—Order denying motion to
vacate judgment.
Alexander vs. Addie.—Order vacating order of

arrest.
Mercantile Trust Company vs. Phillips et al.,
litel vs. Bracken, Wing vs. Chase, Clements vs.
Jones, Boz vs. Norton, Ritter vs. Phillips, Schwarzschild vs. Miller.—Orders granted.

COURTS FOR DECEMBER.

The closing month of the year is the busiest month of all in the courts. Judges and lawyers, to say nothing of the unhappy clients who, at the best, have to suffer enough from "the law's delays," are antious this month to hurry to completion as many cases as possible. In all the courts there are, notwithstanding the vigilant efforts of the year large calendars. The chief interest, however, will be in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where during the past two months justice has been playing unwonted havoc among notable offenders against the law. It is the intention to prosecute

that aiready have consigned the great leader Tweed to the Peniteritary and sent two of the lesser satellites to State Prison, with unabated vigor. Por the first week, however, Judge Ingraham will hold the Court, when only minor cases will be taken up. The object is to give Judge Davis an opportunity to recuperate his physical energies, which have been so severely taxed in the protracted trials of Stokes, Tweed, ingersoil and Farrington. It is probable that the trial of Harry Genet will be the next in the series of Ring trials. After him will follow the cases of the indicted New Court House Commissioners and other alleged operators in the "Ring," against whom indictments have been found, but whose names are still withheld from the public. In Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Brady will preside; in Part 1, Judge Barrett, and in Fart 2, Judge Van Brunt. A rumor, but doubtless unfounded, has been started that the newly elected County Clerk will change the clerks in this Court. With a view to the retention of Mr. Richard C. Beamish, the clerk at Chambers, all the judges have signed a letter to Mr. Walsh recommending his reappointment, and a petition to the same effect has been signed by all the leading lawyers of the city. Mr. Beamish has been clerk for this Court. There is scarcely any doubt of his retention, as also that of Colonel Joline, Clerk of the Special Term; Daniel Scully, Clerk of Circuit, Part 1, and Major Haskins, Clerk of Circuit, Part 1, whose efficiency has been too thoroughly tested to run the risk of any change.

In the Superior Court Judges Barbour, Curtis and Van Vorst will preside at General Term, Part 1, and Judge Freedman at Special term; Judge C. P. Dalv at Part Term, Part 1, and Judge C. P. Dalv at Part Term. THE RING SUITS. that already have consigned the great leader Tweed

Term, Part 2. In the Court of Common Pleas Judge Loew will preside at Special term; Judge C. P. Daly at Part L. Circuit; Judge Larremore, Part 2, Circuit, and Judge Robinson at Equity term.

BROOKLYN COURTS. COURT OF SESSIONS.

Imprisoned for Bigamy. Before Judge Moore. Mrs. Eliza Henning, who pleaded guilty to big amy, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. During the absence of her husband from this country Mrs. Henning married a young man who lived in the same house with her in spencer street, and fied to Philadelphia, where the spencer street, and fied to Philadelphia, where the couple remained until her consort tired of and descreted her. She returned to Brooklyn, and her husband (Henning), who had, shortly before, arrived from England, fully and freely lorgave her and consented to live with her again. It seems, however, that, upon returning to Brooklyn and finding that his wife had married another man and cleared out with him, Henning obtained a warrant for her arrest, and she had hardly been reinstated in her home before an officer arrested her. Her husband plead for her, but in vain, and was himself locked up, in order that his attendance at the examination before the Justice and the trial might be insured. Mrs. Henning is about 45 years of age and her nusband gver 50. They have several children.

Last Week's Record.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

During the past week the Surrogate admitted to During the past week the Surrogate acmitted to probate the wills of Barbara Ruggaber, Richard Proctor, Alexander Simpson, Robert Stackpole, William Rudkin, James Madden, Louis Gunzenhauser and Anna B. Taylor, all of the city of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were also granted on the estates of Ann Mahon, Delancey W. knevels, William T. Nichols, Mary Monahan, William Carroll, Livingston S. Bartholomew, Water Bradley, Prances E. Mitchell and Bridget Grady, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the estate of Laura D. Muchmore, Alfred E. Muchmore, Water P. Muchmore, Alfred E. Muchmore, Water P. Muchmore, Allen W. Plerson and Emma G. Pierson were granted to Maltvy G. Pierson; of Elien Lannigan to Julia Leavey; of Charles Carroll to Thomas Carroll; of Rupert Selg and Albert Seig to Jacob Marquardt; of the person of Jennie E. Davis to Naria Davis, all of the city of Brooklyn.

now.

Third—Most of the important questions of law which will be involved in the trial have already been decided by the said Justice adversely to the defendant, and upon some important points his railings were, as we respectfully insist, in opposition to previous decisions of other indees.

judges.

Although there may be no positive prohibition of a trial under these circumstances, it would be clearly a violation of the spirit of our present constitution which prohibits any judge from sitting in review of his own decisions.

The objection to a judge who has already formed and expressed an opinion upon the law string in this case is more apparent from the fact that in many States where juriors are judges of law as well as facts he would be absolutely disqualified as a juror.

DAVID DUDLEY FILID, J. E. BURRILL, JOHN GRAHAM, ELHEU ROOT, WILLIAM FULLERTON, WILLIAM BARTLETT, WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

THE ANSWER OF COUNSEL In response to the remarks made by Judge Davis to the counsel on Monday last, the latter had prepared an elaborate reply. This answer, which takes up seriatim all the charges made against them, was read by Mr. Fulierton. After a general them, was read by Mr. Fullerton. After a general discialmer of any intent of disrespect to either Judge or Court, it insists that the mouves impuled by the Court were unfounded, and such as they, as nonorable counsel, could not have entertained. They recall that in presenting this paper to Judge Davis they were contending professionally against a current prejudice against their chent. They say that the protest was made some time ago, presented when first the occasion for its use arose and presented in the most delicate way. It would have been premature and indelicate for them to have presented this paper before it appeared that the Judge would sit. In fact they had heard that Judge Davis was making efforts to secure another Judge. After calling attention to the fact that Mr. Burrill communicated his withdrawal from the case to the Judge before he communicated it to his associates, they disclaim any intent such as supposed

Judge. After calling attention to the lact that Mr. Burrill communicated his withdrawal from the case to the Judge before he communicated it to his associates, they disclaim any intent such as supposed by the Judge to intimidate him or drive him from the Bench, nor can they understand how the Judge could have supposed the paper was for publication when he had been informed that it had never been given to the public. They submit that where their action is consistent with high motives and strict professional conduct other motives should not be imputed. It then proceeds to discuss the remarks of the Judge on the substance of the communication, and said that while respect for the Court prevented them from entering into a centroversy with it as to the falsity of certain statements in the paper, they must direct the attention of the Court to the stenographic report which had been made for them and on which they had relied.

Judge Davis here directed Mr. Fullerton's attention to the fact that in quoting he omitted sentences which qualified the sentences quoted.

Mr. Fullerton said they had not quoted more than secured to them necessary to establish the right of the counsel to believe their statement to be true, and proceeded to read the statement, claiming that they were at least so far justified in their statement that it could not be declared untrue. They disclaimed any intent to impute any improper motive to the Judge when they said that persons who had assumed such a position to the case would be disqualified as triers. It was merely that under the old law triers were required to be entirely indifferent between the parties, and the Court should not appoint as trier any one objectionable to the prisoner. The point of their suggestion was whether the Judge, in view of this, was willing to assume the duty of the triers. It was no answer to say that the statute conierred on the Court the duty of selecting a juror, since they claimed that the acts of 1872-1873, taken together, were unconstitutional, and it would be a n

"Now, gentlemen, I am asked to charge you upon various propositions by the defendant, and it is my duty to call attention to them, in order that they may take exceptions if they desire and to do it as briefly as I can. The first proposition is that the questions of fact are entirely for the jury to decide. That is true, you are the judges of the fact. * * Although you may be able to see, as I hope you are, that I have but one opinion of these transactions myself individually, yet you are not to be governed by that opinion. That opinion is not to be controlling upon you. If you think those things are just and fair it is of no consequence that I think otherwise."

After the conclusion of the charge on the first trial, Mr. David Dudley Field said:—"I observe that in the first request there is quite a significant

trial, Mr. David Dudley Field said:—"I observe that in the first request there is quite & significant omession. I ask the Court —

The Court—I did not charge these exact words Mr. Field—Allow me to understand you. You charge that the jury are to find according to the evidence upon their own oaths, without any influence from the Court whatever. We ask you to charge that.

harge that, The Court-I cannot enarge that. I charge as I

The court—I cannot enarge that. I charge as I have charged and I decline to charge otherwise. They are the sole judges of the fact.

Mr. Field—But without any influence from the Court. If the Court declines to charge that part we submit we beg leave to except.

The Court—I do decline to charge, emphatically. The counsel quoted this colloquy between the Court and Mr. Field as justifying their statement in the so-called "protest" that the Justice had re-used to charge the jury on the first truit that they were not to be influenced by his opinion. In conclusion, they declare they have done nothing in view of these explanations subcoming their du-

THE COURTS.
TRIAD, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1873.—QUADRUPLE SHEET.

THE A Feet Seven Victor to the Alberty Benediction of the Seven And the Seven

Proper orders will be prepared by the submitted to me."

It was evident the fined lawyers had no notion of undergoing the alternative of commitment prescribed in case of failure to pay the fines imposed. Immediately after the adjournment they handed over the required sum to Mr. Sparks, the cierk, two of them counting out the specified amount in greenbacks from their piethoric pocketbooks, as if, evidently, they had come prepared for the emergency, and the third giving his check. The scene almost degenerated into an after comedy, but the laugh was decidedly on the side of the spectators, the lawyers not seeing so clearly where the laugh came in, and parting with their money evidently laugh was decidedly on the side of the spectators, the lawyers not seeing so clearly where the laugh came in, and parting with their money evidently with a pang that was something more than professional. The story was told with a gusto, and it was here the laugh decidedly came in as getting the best of the Judge—that the objectionable paper was actually prepared by Mr. Root and the younger Bartiett, the others assenting to it, and, therefore, making themselves responsible and having to pay a fine while their juniors get off with a decided compliment. The entire novelty of the scene, altogether, gave it a lively zest, and among the lawvers, who are quite as prone to talk when not paid for it as under the influence of a retainer, the merits and demerits of the case found an exciting topic of talk for some time afterwards.

INGERSOLL STILL IN THE TOMBS.

James H. Ingersoll, the convicted ex-chairmaker, is still in the Tombs, and nothing has been done by the Sheriff as yet to prepare his prisoner for Sing

The Police Claim He is Still In the City-The Evidence Against the Women Accumulating.

Everything about the Tombs yesterday seemed o be merged in the excitement consequent on Tweed's removal to the Penitentiary, Warden Johnson was bustling around very busily, but seemingly cool withal, answering all the numerous and varied questions put to him by scores of reporters and others. Snarkey's escape was almost lorgotten in the general excitement, but the Warden expresses himself as still busy collecting evidence as to the manner the escape. He pertinaciously refused to say what evidence he has in his possession, but it is understood that the proois against the two women, Jourdan and Allen, are daily accumulating. As to the complicity of the keepers nothing new has as yet been discovered. John Jourdan, Magrie Jourdan's brother, presented a passigned by Commissioner Laimbeer, yesterday. On the side of this pass was written the words, "Must be approved by Warden Johnson." When the pass was shown to the warden he refused to countersign it, and Jourdan had to leave without seeing his sister. The warden bases his refusal on information received from Captain Irving as to the character of Maggie's brother. Charles Sharkey, a brother of the escaped prisoner, was around the Tombs most of the alternoon, but did not ask permission to go inside. He contented himself with sending a message to Maggie Jourdan. The detectives are working very hard in the case, but refuse to give any information as to what they are doing. Sharkey is believed to be secreted in the Eighth ward, and the police authorities profess to be able to unearth him very shortly: the escape. He pertinaciously refused to say

POLICE MATTERS

Evidence was taken yesterday before Commisioner Gardner in the complaint against Examining Engineers Hotten and Sutton, of the Sanitary squad. Several witnesses swore that they gave the examiners money for the purpose of procuring the examiners money for the purpose of procuring heenses, and others testified that they were denied certificates because they had not paid for them. The records of the Samtary Bureau were produced and showed a proper and just reason in each case for the granting and denial of the heenses in question. Captain Yule was put on the stand and explained the workings of the department, and pointed out the reasons why the complaints were made to the Board. Examiner Hotten in his desence denied that he had ever received any money or other consideration for his decisions as an examining engineer. The case was adjourned to Monday morning at ten o'clock.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURE.

Inspector J. Watson Jones, of Surveyor Sharpe's staff, yesterday turned over to the Seizure Bureau under Collector Arthur, 3,000 fine Havana cigars, which he had seized the day previous from a paswhich he had select the day previous roll a pas-senger named Browning, coming on the Havana steamer City of Merida. Latterly so many con-traband goods have been seized by the Custom House officials that smuggling has become unpro-fitable, and is only indulged in now in a "petty become; manner.

SUICIDE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29, 1873. Charles W. Gross, of this city, a clerk, aged 32, committed suicide by taking strychnine this morn-

ing Tweed and the appearance of several carriages drawn up at the side entrance of the Toombs. The

grawn up at the side entrance of the Toombs. The corridors of the office of the Tombs throughout the day was more or less thronged, and Warden Johnson and Deputy Warden Findley, both remarked that the excitement and interest on the part of the people had not been surpassed on any day of an execution. There was the usual throng of newspaper reporters, and there was more than usual pains taken to defeat their enterprise by the friends of Tweed, but the result showed a signal failure. About two o'clock three or four policemen came over from the Sixth precinct station and drove away with their clubs as many of the populace as the clubs would frighten, which were not many. They looked at the reporters, but allowed a look to suffice; they were evidently lamiliar with the way of reporters and severely let them alone.

Mr. Tweed's private carriage had taken away the lady members of his lamily from the prison, and about two o'clock it returned, and was driven up to the Franklin street entrance. Shortly after its arrival a gentleman, a friend of the family, came from the Tombs, and gave a whispered order to the coachman, who shortly afterwards drove away up Elm street. This was a very staie trick, and its effect was only to cause a lew of the crowd to follow it with eager steps. In a short time the carriage returned to the frontentrance, in Centre street. While this little carriage movement was going on, Tweed was making his final preparations for his departure. Deputy Sheriif Sheids announced to him that it was time to be moving, and he immediately force irom the couch. His son, General William M. Tweed, assisted him on with his coat; and, leaving his room, a procession was formed that very closely resembled in form, but, of course, in many of its accessories, very untilke that which is invariably seen when a malefactor is led from his cell to the place of execution. The bridge that connects the Special Sessions controlled to the frongers' door to the coupt, the vestibule of the

out, of course, in many of its accessories, very unlike that which is invariably seen when a malefactor is led from his cell to the place of execution. The bridge that connects the Special Sessions court room was passed over, and, entering through the prisoners' door to the court, the vestibule of the Tombs was reached. Two or three policemen lined each side of the pillared way, and Tweed went alone down the steps to his carriage, immediately followed and almost supported by his son William. He gave a sharp, short glance up and down Centre street and entered the carriage, ioliowed immediately by Deputy Sherin Shields. There were a few hand-shakings from his friends, among whom was his brother Richard, and the party were rapidly driven up White street, and thence into Canal street to the loot of Twenty-sixth street.

At the dock at the foot of Twenty-sixth street the same foolish, feeble, childish policy was pursued by the officials of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that had been adopted at the Tombs. The idea was that no one representing the "press" should be allowed to see Tweed in his moments of special degradation. To carry out this programme, no one was admitted on the dock after the carriage passed the folding doors, which were closed upon all applicants, though they numbered only two. At the ringing of the bell a policeman, No. 1,275, opened the door sufficiently wide to put his fist through and say that he had orders to admit 'nobody on that there dock till that boat had gone." He was shown the pass of the Commissioners entitling the holder to a passage on the boat; but his response was, "This 'ere boat is a special boat for the Boss;" but, as it was the ordinary boat Bellevue, this was, of course, a statement that was slightly wide of the truth. While this colloquy was going on Warden Brennan, Captain Allaire and the sergeant were devoting their attention to the fallen political chieftain, and were perfectly obdivious to their duty of attending to their duties at the door. The Herald Prep impression left upon the spectator was that hope had deserted him. He declined any general conversation, and, of course, little reierence was made to the terminal point of his journey.

made to the terminal point of his journey.

At THE ISLAND.

At quarter past three o'clock Tweed walked from the gang-plank of the Bellevue and stood as a convict where oft he had formerly strode as the great political conqueror. A prisoner who stood upon the dock at the time, and who understood the meaning of his coming, greeted Tweed with evident feeling and said, "Mr. Tweed, I'm sorry to see you here." The "Boss" nodded and smiled sadly. Passing on, accompanied by Mr. Shields and his devoted son William, he arrived in a few moments at the door of the Penitentiary.

accompanied by Mr. Shields and his devoted son in William, he arrived in a few moments at the door of the Peultentiary.

Warden Liscomb and Keeper McDonald formed a small reception committee. In the soup kitchen, just at the leit of the entrance, a dozen male and lemaile prisoners engaged in getting up the evening's repast peered curiously out from behind great black collers, and, recognizing the familiar face of the failen chief, excasimed, in low voices, one to another, "On, there's Mister Tweed; there he is." There was some little momentary sitr in the prison at this time, Debuty Shields made a formal surrender of his prisoner to Warden Liscomb, and the Warden turned Tweed over to the tender mercies of his subordinate, of McDonald. Then there was a pause of about half a minute. "General" Tweed had hardly spoken a word up to this. His face was very pale, and he looked like one who was speechless with emotion, his eyes gazed saddy on his father, and the father looked sorrownilly at his faithful son. Still neither shed a tear, and with an affectionate rembrace and a goodby they parted. Keeper McDonald then took his prisoner and put him though the ordeal of conducting him—first, to the "baseber's shop"—where he bade him take off his coat and he seated in a chair—is such a high srid strangement as one?

may see in the establishment of any tonsorial artist. Tweed obeyed without a murmur, and the mustache and whisker he had worn for over a generation were shaven off his face. His hair was then closely cropped, and this being done he was ordered to the bathroom, where he was obliged to take a cold bath. He was then put upon a scale with nothing on except a pair of pantaloons and weighed, and lastly and finally he was clothed in the convict's garb, a striped shoddy suit of gray and brown and consigned to his cell. White part of this routine was going on William M. Tweed, Jr., stood in the Warden's office with a look of melancholy dejection on his face. A half dozen reporters were standing about the great stove looking speculatively at the door. Presently it opened and keeper McDonald bounced in and, crying out to a convict employed around the office, said, rather excitedly, "Say, Bill, band me a larceny jacket." "Bill" jumped briskly to his feet, and from a shelf on the left of the office pulled down the required article, Young Tweed appeared not to notice this hithe incident, though he must have known, as every one else present did, that that "larceny jacket" was intended for his father. On the way back from the Island the party that accompanied the once mighty Tweed to the last scene of his degradation spoke not a word, but mused, as the steamer steamed down the river, on the hardness of the ways ottransgressors.

THE RING REMNANTS

When Are the Ring Trials To Be Completed?

The Cases of Genet, Coman, Walsh and Norton-The District Attorney and His Non-Official Assistants-The Anti-Ring Battle To Be Waged to the End.

There were some very strange rumors affoat yesterday among the politicians who were once upon a time hand in glove with the old Tammany magnates. Where or by whom they were started could not be ascertained. Still there were not a few of even the knowing ones who put faith in them, and who, when questioned about them, shook their heads wisely and said-nothing. It seems that when Tweed was convicted and sent to the Tombs, and was allowed to remain there so long before being sent to the Penitentiary, some of his friends in the Seventh ward started the story that it was an understood thing between the District Attorney and the Boss that he should be permitted to stay in the Egyptian mansion until January; and this silly stuff was swallowed by many in downright earnest belief. But if this story was the sneerest nonsense, what can be said of one of the rumors of vesterday, which was to the effect that the District Attorney and the gentlemen who are associated with him in

THE PROSECUTION OF THE RING THIEVERIES had declared to a prominent democrat that, with Tweed and Ingersoli done for, they would rest sate issed and allow all the other parties now under indictment, and who are in the city, to rest in peace? To this declaration, it was stated, was added the intimation that this benevolent intention of Mr. Phelps was not meant to include those slippery gentlemen who are under indictment. who about a year or two ago became impressed with the idea that change of air would be beneficial to their health, and who thereupon went their ways across the seas, where they no doubt now consider themselves justly as

"INNOCENTS ABROAD." The absurdity of any such compromise as this did not seem to strike very many of the "boys," who are not easily misled by shadows when there is

substance to seize upon, and they refused to

acknowledge the rumor as a huge joke. A HERALD reporter, who heard several parties talking about it, with a view of ascertaining whether there could possibly be the remotest foundation for the story, dropped into the District Attorney's office late in the day. Mr. Phelps was not in, but one of the gentlemen connected with the office, who was questioned about the matter, stated that the whole thing was bosh. "I can tell

you one thing," said he, "and that is, that if every man now under indictment is not put on trial between now and next February the District Attorney will have changed his mind by that time."
"Is this official?"
"Oh! no; I don't put it that way. I only say that this is the determination of the District Attorney and those who are engaged in the prosecution of the men who have been indicted."
"Why do you place the term between now and February?"

February?"

"Simply because, so far as I can understand, the way things are going on, all of them can be tried between now and then. I believe this, because it is the fixed determination of the prosecution to TRY EVERY ONE OF THE INDICTED PARTIES, and that if all the trials follow closely, the one after the other, they can be concluded by the last of the February term."

"Who will be tried first?"

"I really cannot say, and I do not think I would tell you if I knew. That's frenk, isn't it?"

Thus much for the peace and comfort of the indicted parties. It may be mentioned in connection with these parties that the gentlemen who formed

tell you if I knew. That's frank, isn't it?"

Thus much for the peace and comfort of the indicted parties. It may be mentioned in connection with these parties that the gentlemen who formed themselves into, or rather were appointed, as a municipal reform prosecuting committee a year ago, and who worked hard and well for the pay voted them afterwards by the Legislature, are still actively engaged in assisting the District Attorney to the full extent of their power. At least the majority of them are, and it is said that one of the duties they have imposed upon themselves is to keep track of the guilty absentees. It is asserted on good authority that one of the gentlemen connected with this remarkably disinterested. Organization of reformers has been able, by agencies employed for the purpose, to keep track of not only Connolly, but of Tom Fields, Woodward, Cook and "Jim" Sweeny, so that if at any time, no matter how remote from the present, any one of those interesting individuals should take it into his head to pay a visit to the United States, trusting for his safety to a good disguise and the supposition that the anti-ring storm had blown over, ne would be as certain of capture as though he had boldly, undisguised, attempted to walk into the City Hall and openly take

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE NEW MAYOR OF ALL WORK
elected since they went away. In conversation yesterday with a gentleman who affects at least to know, if he does not really know, that this particular duty of the ex-official prosecutor has been faithfully performed, a Herald reporter was informed that at least one of the absentees might be soon in our midst, and that his arrival would not hurt him so badly as it would seriously damage the reputations of certain heretofore unsuspected gentlemen who pride themselves on their good standing in society and their present virtuous contempt for everything and everybody known to have been connected with the Tammany Ring from 1869 to 1871. Be this as it may, it is a fact beyond dispute that the District Atto

the said to be willing and ready to take their chances of a trial during the coming term of the Oyer and Terminer.

Coman and Norton and Walsh, the Court House Commissioners, who are under indictment, are in town, and they say they propose to remain here until they are disposed of by a jury, to their own satisfaction or that of the District Attorney. They all scout the rumors that have been whispered about touching the probability of their "jumping their bail." The friends of Genet, too, are confident and persistent in their declarations that ail will go well with Harry in the long run. A Herald reporter, who met him yesterday afternoon, had a short talk with him about his case, and he retterated his determination to have his trial hurried up. "I am," he said, "anx. I have many personal enemies, and, though there may be a few men in this city who for personal reasons of their own would like to see me come to grief. I hardly believe that one of them can be found either in the District Attorney's office or on the Bench. In prosecuting me on the strength of the indictments the Grand Jury have seen fit to bring against me the District Attorney is only performing his duty. I have too much respect for him to think, as some believe, that he is personally infinical to me, and his assistants are, I am sure, as fair in their dealings as he is. Neither is Judge Davis a man who will allow a man to be persecuted in his Court as well as prosecuted, and I am tried before him I feel certain that, so far as he is concerned, I will be accorded

It may be that men may get on the improved him and the otion, at her in a deaf are to the clamper for the charges made against me, will not have the moral courage, in the face of the nue and cry against our and the standard of the conducted without bias."

It was rumored yesterday that Coman's trial will be conducted without bias."

It was rumored yesterday that Coman's trial will be the next in order and that the other two Court House Commissioners will be tried before Genet. There is, h